

... Maryland cavalry ...

nam has specifically, and by direct language, advised against enlistments, and in favor of desertion and resistance to drafting. We all know that combinations, armed in some instances, to resist the arrest of deserters, began several months ago; that more recently the like has appeared in resistance to the enrollment preparatory to a draft; and that quite a number of assassinations have occurred from the same animus. These had to be met by military force, and this again has led to bloodshed and death.

And now under a sense of responsibility more than ever, I solemnly declare my belief that this hindrance of the military, including maiming and murder, is due to the course in which Mr. Vallandigham has been engaged, in a course of unprovoked and unprovoked causes, and is due to him personally in greater degree than to any other one man. These things have been notorious, known to all, and of course known to Mr. Vallandigham.

Perhaps it will not be wrong to say they originated with his special friends and associates. With perfect knowledge of them, he has frequently, if not constantly made speeches in Congress and before popular assemblies; and it can be shown that with these things staring him in the face, he has not only refused to rebuke or counsel against them, it will be a fact greatly in his favor with me, and one of

which, as yet, I am totally ignorant. When it is known that the whole burden of his speech has been to denounce the abolition of proslavery measures, and to urge the continuance of the war, and that in the midst of this resistance to it, he has not been known in any instance to counsel against such resistance, it is next to impossible to repel the inference that he has counselled directly in favor of it. With all this before them, the members of the Convention have nominated Mr. Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio; and both they and you have declared the purpose to sustain the National Union by all constitutional means. But of course, in the exercise of this duty, you have been obliged to decide what are constitutional means, and, unlike the Albany meeting, you omit to state or intimate that in your opinion an army is a constitutional means of saving the Union against a rebellion, or even of intimidating the rebels and their sympathizers. A rebellion being in progress with the avowed object of destroying that very Union.

At the same time your nominee for Governor, in whose behalf you appeal, is known to you, and to the people, to be a man who has been in the habit of leading an army to suppress the rebellion. Your own attitude, therefore, encourages desertion, realists to the draft and the like, because it teaches them that your nominee is not sincere in his draft to believe it is your purpose to protect them, and to hope that they will become strong enough to do so. After a personal interview with your nominee, however, you will be able to say I think you desire this effect to follow your attitude, but I assure you that both friends and enemies of the Union look upon it in this light. It is not a real strength to the enemy. It is a false hope, and one which you would willingly dispel, and will make the way exceedingly easy. I send you a copy of the Constitution, and I leave it to you or a majority of you, may, if you choose, to endorse your names upon one of them, and return it thus indorsed to me, with the understanding that you will not be bound to accept of any of the following propositions, and to nothing else.

1. That there is now a rebellion in the United States, the object and tendency of which is to destroy the National Union; and that, in your opinion, the Government of the United States means for repressing that rebellion.
2. That no one of you will do anything which, in his judgment will tend to hinder the increase or favor the decrease, or lessen the efficiency of the Government, or will be engaged in the effort to suppress that rebellion.
3. That each of you will, in his sphere, do all he can to have the officers, soldiers and seamen of the Army and Navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion, paid, fed, clothed and otherwise well provided and supported.

And with the further understanding that upon receiving the letter and names thus imported, I will cause them to be published, which publication will be a violation of the laws of the order in relation to Mr. Vallandigham. It will not escape observation that I consent

to the release of Mr. Vallandigham upon terms not embracing any pledge from him or from others to abstain from any further political activity. I do not (this because he is not present to speak for himself, or to authorize others to speak for him, and hence, I shall expect, that on returning, he would not put himself practically in antagonism to the position of his friends. The fact is that chiefly because of the influence of the influential gentlemen of Ohio to so define their position as to be of immense value to the army, thus more than compensating for the consequences of any mistake in allowing Mr. Vallandigham to return, I have not hesitated to let the public safety will not have suffered by it. Still, in regard to Mr. Vallandigham and all others, I must hereafter, as heretofore, do as much as the public service may seem to require.

I have the honor to be respectfully yours,

**The Surrender of Vicksburg Confirmed.**  
Cairo, July 7.—Vicksburg surrendered July 4th.

Cairo, July 7.—A dispatch which has just arrived from Vicksburg, she left at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Passengers announce that Gen. Pemberton sent in a flag of truce on the morning of the 4th, and offered to surrender if his men were allowed to march out. Gen. Grant is reported to have replied that no man should leave, except as prisoners of war. Gen. Pemberton then, after a consultation with his commanders, surrendered. This news is perfectly reliable.

**From Gen. Rosecrank's Army.**

MEMPHIS, July 6, 3 a. m.—Major General Thomas has succeeded in crossing the Eads

It is thought that Bragg can hardly cross the mountains without suffering a severe loss, and perhaps being forced into a battle. Our loss during the last campaign was between 500 and 5500, wounded about 3000. The enemy's loss is more than double, besides about 1,000 prisoners; and, without a battle, and the necessary loss of life, the enemy have been driven out of Tennessee.—*Corr. Times*

The North American has the word VICTORY, and the *Bohemian* and other offices are tastefully decorated in honor of the great victory. Numerous private dwellings were illuminated.

The State House bell and every fire bell throughout the city were rung this afternoon on the announcement of the capture of Victoria. This was at the direction of the Mayor.

**From Port Royal.**

NEW YORK, July 7.—The steamer *Arago* has arrived from Port Royal on the 4th inst. A deserter from Montgomery's negro regiment had been captured.

The defenses of Fort Lyall are nearly completed.

**SELLING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.**—Mrs. Margaret Amerer was arrested, by order of Capt. Todd, yesterday morning, upon the charge of selling liquor to soldiers. She deposited \$25 as security for her appearance this morning.